

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 457

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10. 1736.

91. 455.

**T**HE Writer in the *Craftsman* of the fourth Instant, having drawn a Parallel between the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, and *some Reigns* since her Time, as his Phrase is, by which he desires to be understood to mean only the present Reign; I shall bestow some short Remarks upon it.

He begins with an Observation from *Rapin*, — That *Queen Elizabeth* surmounted all the Difficulties of her long Reign, against the most powerful Enemies in *Europe*, by the Help of two or three *Maxims*, which she laid down for the Rule of her Conduct, and from which she never departed; that is, to make herself beloved by her People, to be frugal of her Treasure, and to keep up Dissension among her Neighbours.

I will not dispute with him, — that *Queen Elizabeth* made these *Maxims* the Rule of her Conduct; but that her Observation of these Rules was her only, or indeed her chief Support; and by these, she surmounted all the Difficulties of her long Reign, this I deny.

Her chief Safety and Support was, — that her Protestant Subjects unanimously and firmly adher'd to her, determined to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in Support of her Person and Government, as a Remembrance of the bloody Proceedings of *Papists* and a *Popish Prince* against Protestants in the immediately preceding Reign.

It was this true and lively Sense of Protestants of that they must expect from a *Popish Prince*, that surmounted all the Difficulties of her long Reign, against her most formidable Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

It was this, that secured the Affections of her People; without this, not all her Arts to make herself beloved by her People, nor the utmost Frugality of her Treasure, nor the refined Policy of keeping Dissension among her Neighbours, — not all these alone would have been sufficient to surmount the Difficulties of her Reign.

And if in some Reigns, since her Time, the Affections of the People have not been so steady and firm, it has been chiefly owing to this Cause, — that their Abhorrence of Popery has dwindled grown less; and that they have not themselves Eye-Witnesses of the cruel and intolerable Proceedings of a *Popish Reign*.

Hence it is plain, that this Writer most notoriously and shamefully abuses and imposes upon his Readers, when he would persuade them, — That the Safety and Happiness of that *Queen's* Reign, was wholly owing to her Wisdom and Address in Governing.

And it is a most gross Fallacy to argue, as this Writer does, — That every Prince, since the Time of *Queen Elizabeth*, might have secured the Affections of the People, in the same Degree, and in the same Manner, as was possessed and practised by that Princess.

It is from me, to lessen or depreciate the great and rare Endowments of that great Queen. It is undeniable, that she came to the Crown with greater Advantages, in this Respect of securing the Affection of her People, than any Prince that ever succeeded her. The Nation in general more readily submitted to whatever she thought fit to direct and command, than they did, or would have done, in any succeeding Reign.

It is plain from what this Writer himself tells us, — That she carried her Prerogative to a Height in some Instances, and made several Examples of Severity.

It is, when he speaks of *King James*, his Observation is, — That he came from *Scotland* with a new Monarchy and Prerogative, which did not all agree with the Nature of our Constitution. To this he imputes, in a great Measure, all the Opinions and Calamity of that *King's* Reign, the succeeding one.

Now to what other Cause can this different Temper and Behaviour in the People be ascribed, — That the Evils of Popery were removed to a further Distance?

HOWEVER therefore this Writer may endeavour to amuse his Readers, — How *Queen Elizabeth*, by the Help of two or three *Maxims*, surmounted all the Difficulties and Dangers of a long Reign; — it had been impossible, she could have secured herself against the most formidable Enemies in *Europe*, had not her Protestant Subjects been united in her Defence.

AND yet this Writer has the Assurance, or the Stupidity, to tell us, — That, though her Reign was almost one continued Scene of Plots and Machinations against her Life, she scorn'd to burthen her People with the Expence and Danger of a Standing Army.

Plots and Machinations, by whom? Her Protestant Subjects? This he will not say, though no doubt he would insinuate it. And can he see no Difference between Plots and Machinations carried on by *Papists* in her Reign; and the open Rebellion of Protestants in some Reigns since her Time?

BESIDES, of what Use could a Standing Army (as he loves to phrase it) be of to *Queen Elizabeth*? When the whole Body of her Protestant Subjects were sincere and hearty in her Interest, had she any Reason to fear any Insurrection or open Rebellion of the *Papists*? Or can it be supposed, that if Numbers of her Protestant Subjects had at any Time been in actual Rebellion against her, and too plainly manifested a Disposition to rebel in Favour of some foreign Power; can it, I say, be supposed, that if this had been her Condition, she would have scorn'd (as this Writer's phrase is) to burthen her People with the Expence and Danger of a Standing Army?

OR would not her Neglect to have done this, have exposed her People to infinitely greater Expence and Danger, than if she had burthen'd them by keeping up a sufficient Number of Forces to prevent or suppress any Rebellion?

THESE Things are so plain, that at first View, they point out the Sophistry and wicked Intention of this Writer. And yet how often have he and his Associates harang'd the People upon the happy Times in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, — how much she was beloved by her People, and how she scorn'd to burthen them with a Standing Army?

WHEREAS in Truth, Protestants, in those Days, were wiser than to delude themselves, that there was any possible Safety or Happiness for them under a *Popish Prince*. They lov'd their *Queen* indeed, but at the same Time they lov'd themselves, and their Posterity. And whilst this Temper of the People continued, a Standing Army would indeed have been a useless Burthen.

As this Writer has only taken up a stale, threadbare Subject, and put it into somewhat of a new Dress, so his Application of it is the same that the Publick has had a hundred Times over from the famous Mr. *Oldcastle*, and other Writers in the *Craftsman*.

WHAT I chiefly intend (says he) by these Remarks, is to show the great Misfortune of a Nation, when a new King thinks fit to employ Men in his Service, who are conscious of any Guilt in their former Conduct; for as such Men will never dare to oppose any of his Measures, or dispute any of his Commands, it is natural to suppose, that he may be tempted to take an Advantage of their Situation, and put Things upon them, which he could not think of proposing to others, who stand clear in their Character, and have a true Regard for the Constitution. It must be confess'd, that such Men are proper Tools for a bad Prince, whose Service requires desperate Work.

VERY decent and modest indeed! It was generally believed and hoped, that this gross personal Abuse of Majesty itself, had been entirely laid aside by these Writers.

PROPER Tools for a bad Prince, whose Service requires desperate Work. It is not possible for the most enraged Malice to draw a viler Character of a Prince and his Ministers, than is couch'd in these Words.

THE best of Princes, and the wisest Councils may be calumniated in this Manner, by Inuendoes and general Accusations, without pointing out any one of these Services here hinted at, or what that desperate Work is, that he would insinuate, is requir'd.

How justly may it be retorted upon this Writer and his Associates, — that they are engag'd in a Cause that requires desperate Work indeed to carry it on, and keep it alive?

Is it not pleasant? Or rather, must it not raise the Indignation of every honest Englishman, to hear this incendiary disanting upon the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, — how she made herself beloved by her People, and how this Conduct in Princes has been neglected in some Reigns since her Time?

He makes use of the vilest Arts to stir up Uneasiness and Disaffection in the Minds of the People, which it is impossible, but must captivate and delude some weak Minds, and then exclaims, — See the Disaffection of the People! *Queen Elizabeth* made herself beloved by her People; but how has this *Maxim* been mistaken or neglected in some Reigns since her Time?

WE have the same vile Scoffing over again in the close of this *Craftsman*.

I shall therefore conclude (says he) with repeating my former Observation, that a greater Misfortune cannot possibly befall any Nation, than when the Prince on the Throne puts the Administration of his Affairs into the Hands of a Man, who must do whatever he is bid, for fear of being given up to Publick Justice.

WHAT a pretty Invention is this to run down a Minister? In some former Reigns it was the usual Method, when Ministers were complain'd of, to specify their Crimes. This was generous and honest: And if a Minister had been guilty of Male-Administration, it was certainly the most likely way to render him Odious to the People.

BUT we have a Set of *Craftsmen* sprung up amongst us of late Years, who laugh at this way of proceeding. — What? tell a Minister wherein he has been faulty, that he may be prepared for his Defence? Your humble Servant for that.

By the help of two or three *Maxims*, you may make any Minister Odious, and raise a popular Clamour against him.

IN the first Place, you must represent him as one who is conscious of Guilt in a former Reign.

THEN, you must put the People in mind — How natural it is to suppose, that the Prince on the Throne may be tempted to take an Advantage of such a Minister's Situation, and put Things upon him, which he could not think of proposing to others, who stand clear in their Character, and have a true Regard for the Constitution.

AND to compleat the Work, you must seem to lament and bemoan — That a greater Misfortune cannot possibly befall any Nation, than when the Prince on the Throne puts the Administration of his Affairs into the Hands of a Man, who must do whatever he is bid, for fear of being given up to publick Justice.

How idle and trifling soever all this must appear to be to every honest, impartial Man, — of a Ministry, who are conscious of Guilt in a former Reign, — of the Prince on the Throne taking Advantage of this, and putting Things upon them, which he could not think of proposing to others; — of his Service requiring desperate Work; — of his putting the Administration of his Affairs into the Hands of a Man, who must do whatever he is bid, for fear of being given up to publick Justice. — I say, how ridiculous soever all this really is, yet this is the whole Charge brought against the present Administration, and against an Honourable Gentleman in particular.

IT is true indeed, the Party at last are grown weary and ashamed of it. The Chief of the Confederacy, despairing of his long hop'd-for Success, has withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom. The Rest, conscious of their ill Conduct, have observ'd a most profound Silence. One alone of the Tribe, thinking their Silence a Reproach to them, and their Cause, has published a Paper in the *Craftsman* before me of the 4th Instant; in which, with a most consummate Impudence, he repeats the same idle Trifles, that has been said almost a thousand Times over by others of his worthy Coadjutors.

UPON the whole, — never did any Opposition to any Ministry, in any Age or Country, do greater Honour to them, than the late Opposition has done to the present Administration in this Kingdom, and in particular to the Honourable Person, against whom it





was chiefly levelled: — Whether we consider the Length of Time, in which it has been carried on, and at the most critical Conjunctions; the able Hands, that have conducted and been employ'd in it; the Weakness and Ridiculousness of the Charge itself; or, in the last Place, the shameful Retreat, and giving up a Cause, which could no longer be supported, and which only reflected Ignominy upon the Authors of it; — and this, after the most positive Assurances, that they would never lay down their Pens, till they had completed the Destruction of the present Administration, and of one Honourable Person in particular, which they had vow'd in the most publick and solemn Manner.

#### L O N D O N.

On Wednesday the 2d Instant died at his Seat at Ramsbury in the County of Wilts, in the 59th Year of his Age, Richard Jones, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Wilts and Berks, Commissioner of the Turnpikes, Colonel of the Militia, and Member of Parliament the latter End of Queen Anne's Reign for the Boroughs of Marlborough and Great Bedwyn in the County of Wilts: He was Nephew to Sir William Jones, who was Attorney General in the Reign of King Charles II. and enjoy'd his Estate of 3000 l. per Annum, which now descends to his eldest Son Richard Jones, Esq; he has left 3 Sons and one Daughter.

We hear there is a Cause depending between the Commissioners of Excise and Mr. Alderman Parsons, which will be heard on Thursday next at the Excise Office, on his Complaint against the Officers charging Small Beer with the Duty of Strong.

Last Tuesday died in an advanced Age, at his House at Chelerton near Oxford, George Baynes, Esq; formerly Deputy Governor of Bermudas, and is said to have died very Rich.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Richard Scot, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, and Rector of Keighly in the County and Diocese of York, was inducted into the Vicarage of Gisburn in the said County and Diocese.

Yesterday Morning as a Dray belonging to an eminent Brewer at Walham Green, was coming to Town with Beer, the Driver, by some unforeseen Accident, was jam'd in between one of the Wheels and the Turnpike, at Queen's Elm near Chelsea, and was kill'd upon the Spot.

On Monday last John Bows of Chatham, Esq; was married at Rochester to Miss Powlet, only Daughter and sole Heiress of the late William Powlet of the County of Kent, Esq;

'Tis now reported, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick will be appointed Governor of Barbados.

We hear that Col. Short, Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, will resign and go upon Half Pay. That

Capt. Hoges, the oldest Captain, to succeed Col. Short as Colonel.

Ensign Townshend to succeed Captain Hoges as Captain. And

Mr. Rich, a Cadet, to succeed Ensign Townshend as Ensign.

Yesterday the Person who the Day before had got into his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Apartments, and took a Silver Spoon gilt with Gold, and a small Key belonging to one of the Desks, was examined before the Honourable Board of Green Cloth, when it appeared that he had been lately discharged out of Bedlam, and that the Day before he had torn a Bank Note of 50 l. to Pieces; the Gentlemen of the Board ordered him to be kept in Custody till this Day for further Examination.

This Day will be held a Meeting of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, at which Time comes on the Election of a Matron to the said Hospital, in the room of Mrs. Read who has resign'd.

Yesterday about ten Persons were tried before the Commissioners of Excise for selling Gin and other spirituous Liquors in less Quantity than two Gallons, and were all found Guilty and fined accordingly, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament.

Yesterday died at his Lodgings in New Bond-street, Jacob Davis, of the County of Denby, Esq;

Last Night the Right Hon. the Lord Bathurst, arrived at his House in St. James's-square from his Seat in Gloucestershire, for the Winter Season.

Yesterday 11 Prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey; whereof were capitally Convicted, viz. William Wager otherwise called Cockey Wager, and Edward Baker for robbing Mr. Samuel Lewis on the Highway, and Gilbert Truer for robbing and binding a Person near Tottenham Court; 4 were cast for Transportation, and 4 Acquitted.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 1-4th to 1-half. India 179 3-4ths. South Sea 100 1-8th to 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 to 1-8th. New Ditto 111 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 118 1-half. Royal Assurance 111 1-4th. London Assurance 14 5-8ths. African 15. India Bonds 61. 3s. to 4s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 61. to 1s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 16s. to 18s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. to 1s. Premium. Salt Talties 3 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Threes per Cent. ditto 1 3-4ths. per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 116.

On Thursday next being the 16th Inst. will be delivered to the Subscribers, a Book, intitled,

#### E B O R A C U M; Or,

The History and Antiquities of YORK, from its Original to the present Times:

Together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, from the first Introduction of Christianity into the Northern Parts of this Island, to the present State and Condition of that magnificent Fabric.

Collected from authentick Manuscripts, publick Records, ancient Chronicles, and modern Historians. Illustrated with one hundred and sixteen Copper-Plates, drawn and engraved by the best Masters.

By FRANCIS DRAKE of the City of York, Gent. F. R. S. and Member of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

The Number of Sheets proposed for this Work, besides Copper-Plates was 125, at 2	2	2	0
Guineas, This Work being increased to 200 Sheets and a half, the additional 75 Sheet, and a half, at two Pence per Sheet according to the Proposals, amounts to	0	12	7

Total for each Book in small Paper — 2 14 7

The Price of the large is double the small Paper.

N. B. The Author, notwithstanding the extraordinary Expence he has been at in engraving a much greater Number of Copper-Plates than was at first proposed, is willing to reduce the Price to two Guineas and a half for the small Paper, and five Guineas for the large, to his Subscribers.

The Subscribers are desired to bring or send in their Receipts for their first Payment to Mr. Symson, an Engraver and Print-Seller, at the Dove, in Russel-Court, Drury-Lane; or to Mr. Elliot a Book-binder, in Portugal-Street, near Lincoln's-Inn Back-Gate, London; where their Books will be delivered on making the second Payment according to the Terms above.

The Author gives farther Notice to the Curious, that they may have their Books illuminated from coloured Prints taken from the Arms and Windows, &c. in the Cathedral, and left in Mr. Symson's Hands for that Purpose.

#### This Day is Published,

The SEVENTH EDITION, with considerable Improvements,

(Containing many thousand Words more than either Harris Phillips, Kersey, or any English Dictionary before extant.)

**A N Universal Etymological ENGLISH DICTIONARY:** Comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Modern French, Teutonic, Dutch, Spanish, Italian; as also from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, each in their proper Characters.

As also a brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from any of the aforesaid Languages, and Terms of Art relating to

ANATOMY,	LOGIC,	HAWKING,
BOTANY,	RHETORICK,	FOWLING,
PHYSICK,	MUSICK,	FISHING,
PHARMACY,	HERALDRY,	GARDENING,
SURGERY,	MARITIME AFFAIRS,	HUSBANDRY,
CHEMISTRY,	MILITARY DISCIPLINE,	HANDICRAFTS,
PHRENOLOGY,	HOSEMANNING,	CONFECTIONARY,
DIVINY,	HUNTING,	CARVING,
MATHEMATICS,		COOKERY, &c.
GRAMMAR,		

Together with a large Collection and Explication of Words and Phrases used in our ancient Statutes, Charters, Writs, old Records and Processes at Law; and the Etymology and Interpretation of the Proper Names of Men, Women, and remarkable Places in Great Britain; Also the Dialects of our different Counties. To which is added, a Collection of our most common Proverbs, with their Explication and Illustration. The whole Work compil'd and methodically digested, as well for the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the Ignorant, and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers, Tradesmen and Foreigners, who are desirous thoroughly to understand what they Speak, Read, or Write.

By N. BAILEY, Philologos.

Printed for J. J. and P. Knapton, D. Midwinter, A. Bettesworth, and C. Hitch, J. Pemberton, R. Ware, C. Rivington, F. Clay, J. Batley and J. Wood, A. Ward, T. Longman, and R. Hett.

#### Just Published,

[Price Two Shillings sewed.]

#### THE SCHEME and CONDUCT OF PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Dispensations in that Period.

By Mr. WELSTED.

In this Treatise, among other Things, are particularly considered, The State of Man after the Fall, and till the Deluge. The Necessity of the immediate Dispersion of Mankind, and Confusion of Languages.

The Reasons for raising and separating a particular People from the rest of the World, with the stupendous Steps and Procedures preparatory to it.

The Nature and End of the Miracles, wrought in Egypt at well those of the Egyptian Enchanters, as those of Moses. The general Grounds and Reasons of the Jewish Laws and Institutions.

The true Purport and Intendment of the Denunciations in the second Commandment, or of God's vowing the Sin of the Fathers on the Children.

The Force and Foundation of Porphyry's Objections, with respect to the Time of Messiah's Appearance. Printed for J. Walthoe over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,

I. A PLAIN METHOD of CHRISTIAN DEVOTION laid down in Discourses, Meditations, and Prayers, fitted to the various Occasions of a Religious Life. Translated and Revised from the French of M. JURIEU, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. BARNARD, late Bishop of Ely. The Twenty-sixth Edition (printed with a much larger Character, and on better Paper, than any of the former.) Price 2s. 6d.

The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchasing this Book to them that otherwise know it not; but the good Spirit who written it, has made it dear and valuable to them that do, and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it serviceable to all that meet with it.

II. The whole FAITH and DUTY of a CHRISTIAN, methodically explained in the Words of Scripture. By WILLIAM STEVENSON, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Colwal in Herefordshire. The Second Edition. With a new Preface, shewing, that there is more Utility of Belief among Protestants than among Papists, and a much safer Way to Salvation. Price bound 12s. 6d. or 16s. per Dozen.

III. Dr. STEVENSON'S Conference upon the MIRACLES of our Blessed SAVIOUR: Wherein all the Objections against them are fully stated and considered; and the Truth of the Christian Religion is evidently proved.

IV. Dr. STEVENSON'S SACRED HISTORY. Price 3s. 6d. Containing,

1. The History of the Old Testament.

2. The Life of our Blessed Saviour.

3. The Actions of the Apostles.

V. Dr. STEVENSON'S SERMON at the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

VI. Dialogues concerning EXCEQUENCES in general, and particularly that Kind which is fit for the Pulpit. By the late Archbishop of Cambray. With his Letter to the French Academy, on Rhetorick, Poetry, History; and a Comparison to twist the Antients and Moderns. Translated from the French, and illustrated with Notes and Quotations. By W. STEVENSON, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum.

VII. THE WORKS of WILLIAM SHERLOCK, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's, and Master of the Temple, viz.

1. A practical Discourse concerning DEATH.

2. A practical Discourse concerning the future JUDGMENT.

3. A Discourse concerning the Divine PROVIDENCE.

4. A Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul, and FUTURE STATE.

5. SERMONS upon several Occasions. 2 Vols.

VIII. Dr. NICHOLS'S Conference with a Theist, containing an Answer to all the most usual Objections of the Infidel against the Christian Religion. The Third Edition, with the Addition of Two Conferences; the one with a Materialist; the other with an Atheist.

IX. Dr. RYMER'S General Representation of Romish Religion. In which the chief Prejudices that have been maintained against it, are examined.

X. The Life of SETHOS. Written by the Abbot Trifon, one of the Members of the French Academy, as also of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French by Mr. Lediard. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10s.

By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seals, I have read Manuscript, intitled, The Life of SETHOS: This Work which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined Christianity, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, and full of being equally instructive and entertaining. LONDON, Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

XI. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS Jesuita. In Latin and English. The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English. *Onu deus de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse.* Motto to LATERAN'S School.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Auction among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Author being informed that he had purchased this Book, desired to be back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Society, replied that it was only The Rules of the Society, which could not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was The Secret Instructions of the Society, the good Father, being grieved up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they did after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these after afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; that there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, who had Credit.